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GEORGE MILLS

A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION

WITH

A GENEALOGY OF HIS DESCENDANTS

BY

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FOREWORD.

"*Honor Praemium Virtute.*" So runs the scroll of the Mills Coat-of-Arms. This little book is sent forth by the author to the world in general and to the family in particular, with the fond hope that each and every one of the living descendants of GEORGE MILLS will earnestly strive, both by precept and example, to so live their lives that they will, one and all, prove to be worthy sons and daughters of a worthy sire, and in so doing honor his memory as they could in no better way.

And by constantly endeavoring so to do, they will surely attain that *honor* in the sight of the Creator and of their individual consciences, than which there is indeed no greater *reward* to be desired for *valorous deeds* and *noble conduct.*

ALBANY, NEW YORK, *April* 19, 1911.

KEY.

To References and Abbreviations used in this Volume.

B.— Born.
Bancroft — Bancroft's History of the United States.
Codman — Arnold's Expedition to Quebec, by Codman.
D.— Died.
Harper's — Harper's Encyclopædia of United States History.
H. C. V.— History of the Connecticut Valley.
Lincoln — Lincoln's History of Worcester.
Lossing — Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by Lossing.
M.— Married.
M. S. & S.— Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution.
Mass. Mag.— Massachusetts Magazine.
N. E. H. & G. R.— New England Historical and Genealogical Register
Pension Record.— W. File, 23,981, Rev. War, Pension office, Washington, D. C.
R. C. R.— Report of the Record Commissioners, Boston, Mass.
Smith — March to Quebec, by Smith.
Thayer — Thayer's Journal of the Quebec Expedition.
Winsor — Narrative and Critical History of America, by Winsor.

The superior figures as (1) following the names of persons in the Genealogy are intended to so identify the particular person whose name they follow, wherever such person's name appears in the Genealogy, as to prevent any confusion which might arise owing to a similarity of names. By means of the combined use of such superior figures and the index of names, the descent of any member of the family from the common ancestor may readily be traced.

CHAPTER ONE

HIS PATERNAL ANCESTRY

GEORGE MILLS, our common ancestor, I believe to have been the great-grandson of JOHN MILLS and Joanna, his wife, who presumably came to Boston from England about the year 1685. I fix this date because of the fact that mention of no person of the name appears in the Boston records prior to that year, who cannot be otherwise satisfactorily accounted for. There appear to have been other persons of the name of John Mills living in Boston at various times from 1630 down, but they either died without issue or removed to other places prior to 1685. No record of the marriage of a John Mills to any person named Joanna exists, and as the earlier Boston records were fairly well kept, it is safe to assume that he came from the mother country as a young man, bringing his bride with him to face the unknown perils of the New World. I fix the year of his arrival as 1685, because the records show the birth of his first child as occurring in 1686.

He may have been the John Mills whose name appears on a list of Tithinge (men?) chosen by the Boston Selectmen, and presented to the County Court for the ensuing year, as being in Major Richard's Company, Apr. 30, 1684.[1]

His first child of whose birth there is any record, was Tomasin, born Oct. 30, 1686,[2] who married Richard Hazley, of Great Britain, Sept. 15, 1712,[3] The other children of John and Joanna Mills were: Jonathan, b. May 3, 1688;[4] JOHN, b. Feb. 22, 1690,[5] and James, b. Feb. 22, 1690.[6]

JOHN MILLS, the second of the name, married Sarah Hitchell Aug. 16, 1715,[7] and by her had: Sarah, b. May 28, 1716,[8] died young; John, b. Mar. 13, 1717,[9] married Jane Hobbs, Apr. 12, 1736;[10] George, b. Feb. 13, 1719,[11] died in infancy; GEORGE, b. Aug. 5, 1721,[12] and James, b. Oct. 6, 1723.[13]

John Mills' first wife died in 1723, and he married Sarah Baker, Dec. 17, 1724,[14] and by her had: Sarah, b. Dec. 15, 1725,[15] died in infancy; Sarah, b. July 7, 1726,[16] married Abel Badger, Oct. 25, 1750;[17] Joanna, b. Mar. 5, 1727;[18] Mary, b. Jan. 9, 1728,[19], married Edward Brazier, Jr., May 15, 1756,[20] and Richard, b. June 29, 1731,[21] married Margaret Saunders, Dec. 23, 1773.[22].

GEORGE MILLS married Ann Billium June 20, 1744,[23] and the records contain no mention of the birth of any children to them. She died a few years afterwards and he married Mary

Baker, Dec. 6, 1750[24], the daughter of John and Mary Baker, b. Aug. 3, 1721.[25]

No record has been found of the birth of any children to them, but the following quotation from the preface to volume 24 of the Reports of the Record Commissioners (Boston) gives, I believe, a satisfactory explanation of this:

"It is needless to say that the record is approximately perfect only to 1745, after that date the number gradually diminishing until it becomes a small fraction of the births which of course took place."

For the reasons more fully set forth in Chapter Two of this narrative, I believe GEORGE MILLS, of Chesterfield and Broadalbin, to have been one of the children of GEORGE MILLS, of Boston, and Mary, his wife,— if not their first child, then their second.

REFERENCES.

[1] R. C. R., vol. 7, p. 167.
[2] R. C. R., vol. 9, p. 170.
[3] R. C. R., vol. 28, p. 92.
[4] R. C. R., vol. 9, p. 185.
[5] R. C. R., vol. 9, p. 190.
[6] R. C. R., vol. 9, p. 190.
[7] R. C. R., vol. 28, p. 59.
[8] R. C. R., vol. 24, p. 115.
[9] R. C. R., vol. 24, p. 130.
[10] R C. R., vol. 28, pp. 224, 328.
[11] R. C. R., vol. 24, p. 138.
[12] R. C. R., vol. 24, p. 151.
[13] R. C. R., vol. 24, p. 161.
[14] R. C. R., vol. 28, p. 121.
[15] R. C. R., vol. 24, p. 172.
[16] R. C. R., vol. 24, p. 177.
[17] R. C. R., vol. 28, p. 239.
[18] R. C. R., vol. 24, p. 182.
[19] R. C. R., vol. 24, p. 188.
[20] R. C. R., vol. 30, pp. 5, 367.
[21] R. C. R., vol. 24, p. 188.
[22] R. C. R., vol. 30, p. 92.
[23] R. C. R., vol. 28, p. 253.
[24] R. C. R., vol. 28, p. 254.
[25] R. C. R., vol. 24, p. 149.

CHAPTER TWO

HIS BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD

Very little is positively known concerning the birth and early surroundings of our common ancestor.

Even the year of his birth cannot be fixed within five years. According to the inscription on his tomb-stone in the Foster Hill Cemetery, he died June 18, 1826, in the seventy-third year of his age, which would make the year of his birth 1753. His son, George, however, told Charles Hood Mills that he died in the seventy-second year of his age, thus fixing the year of his birth as 1754, and his grandson, George Frederick Mills, has left memoranda which confirms this. An entry in an old family Bible in the handwriting of his son, George, gives October as the month of his birth.

The records of the Pension Office[1] show him to have been sixty-one years old in 1818, which would mean that he was born in 1757, while the Descriptive List of February, 1782, referred to later in this narrative[2] would make him born in 1757 or 1758.

From the fact that the nearest any two records come to being in agreement is in the case of the last two given, it is fair to assume that he was born in 1757, and so was eighteen years of age at the outbreak of hostilities in 1775.

As to the place of his birth, Borden Dodge Smith has reported to the writer that he has always understood that he was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, and George Frederick Mills had it that he was born in "Old Marblehead, east of Boston," though the records of that town contain no reference to anyone of the name, and but a few scattering references to anyone by the name of Mills.

George Mills, son of George Mills, of Chesterfield, has left a memorandum now in the possession of Alexander Hicks Mills, in which he says: "I did not take and get the particulars as I ought to. My grandfather, John Mills, lived and died in Marblehead, Massachusetts. Was a cabinet maker. He died there. My father was young. Was brought to Hampshire county, Massachusetts, town of Chesterfield. Lived there with a Mr. Phillips."

This conflicts with the writer's theory, but the suggestion is made that as George Mills, the writer of that memorandum, never saw his grandfather, he may have had in mind his *great*-grandfather — which would coincide with the writer's theory,

except as to the birth in Marblehead — and John Mills, the son of John and Joanna, may have lived in Marblehead at one time.

Certainly the Marblehead records contain no reference to the birth, marriage, or death of any person by the name of John Mills.

Charles Hood Mills, from investigation made about twenty years ago, fixed his birth place as Braintree. The Descriptive List of 1782[3] states it to be Boston. The records of Boston, however, do not show the birth of any child of the name within the decade from 1750 to 1760.

After careful investigation the writer has satisfied himself that George Mills, called "Jr." or "2nd," was the son of George Mills, who was born in Boston, August 5, 1721, and Mary Baker Mills, his wife, whom he married December 6, 1750.[4]

This theory is based upon the following facts, known to be true or ascertainable from authentic records:

George Mills, while a member of Captain Robert Webster's Militia Company[5] was called "Jr." on the muster-rolls, there being another George Mills in the same company.

His son, George, told Charles Hood Mills that he was so known for that reason.

The writer has seen an entry of his death in an old Bible written "George Mills, 2nd."

Both the George Millses appearing on Captain Webster's roll are credited to Chesterfield.[5]

At the date of the outbreak of the war, Chesterfield had not been settled more than fifteen years, and but one person by the name of Mills, besides these two George Millses, appears to have been identified with the town, he being the Rev. Benjamin Mills, the first pastor of the Chesterfield Church, who, according to Edward C. Mills, of Columbus, Ohio, was born Oct. 18, 1739. He graduated from Harvard College in 1762,[6] and married Mary Hunt, Sept. 12, 1768.

The enlistment of George Mills, whom the writer supposes to have been the father of George Mills, Jr., appears to have been a few days later than that of the latter,[7] and the length of service was much shorter, as the last entry found is that of Oct. 1, 1775, in which he is reported as "Quebec, 9. Sept." This may mean that the elder George Mills died en route, as many did, or turned back with the sick and infirm. At any rate, he is completely lost track of thereafter, as far as the records go.

The Descriptive List of Feb., 1782, gives George Mills' birth place as Boston. The "Jr." being now unnecessary, is no longer carried, and as the list is dated at York Hutts, near Yorktown, we know that he was in that army at that date, because his pension application says so.[8]

The only recorded births of any persons by the name of George Mills, in Boston, are those set forth in Chapter One, and the date of the recorded marriage of George Mills and Mary

Baker, 1750, renders it entirely probable that George Mills, Jr., was one of their children.

The records of Hampshire county contain references to Mary Mills as a grantor of lands in that county.

The Boston birth records subsequent to 1745 are acknowledged to be very incomplete.

Nowhere in those records appears the birth of any children to George and Mary Mills.

Correlating the above facts, I believe there is little room for doubt that George Mills, Jr. was the son of George Mills of Boston and Mary Baker Mills his wife, and I assume it to be true that he was born in Boston, and that soon after his birth his parents emigrated to the Connecticut Valley and settled in the town of Chesterfield. George Frederick Mills said his great-grandfather was a cabinet maker. It is certain that George Mills, Jr., was a farmer, for the Descriptive List of 1782 says so.

No person of the name appears as residing in the town of Chesterfield at the time of the Census of 1790[13] and the town clerk of Chesterfield reports to the writer that he has no records covering the Revolutionary Period, so that it is fair to assume that George Mills, Jr.'s mother died prior to 1790, and that his father died during the war.

REFERENCES.

[1] Pension Record.
[2] M. S. & S. vol. X., 794.
[3] M. S. & S. vol. X., 794.
[4] See Chapter One.
[5] H. C. V. vol. 2, p. 504; M. S. & S. vol. X., 793, 794.
[6] Catalogue of Graduates of Yale College, 1700-1827, p. 60. H. C. V. vol. 2, pp. 493-500.
[7] H. C. V. vol. 2, p. 504; M. S. & S. vol. X., 793, 794.
[8] Pension Record.
[9] R. C. R. vol. 24, p. 138.
[10] R. C. R. vol. 24, p. 151.
[11] R. C. R. vol. 28, p. 254.
[12] R. C. R. vol. 24, preface.
[13] H. C. V. vol. 2, pp. 493-500.

CHAPTER THREE.

MINUTE-MAN AND PROVINCIAL.

The echoes of "The Shot Heard 'Round the World" had scarcely ceased to reverberate from the green-clad slopes of Mounts Tom and Holyoke, when George Mills, Jr., responded to the Call to Arms, and on April 21, 1775, two days after Lexington, enlisted as a private in Captain Robert Webster's Minute Men Company, of Colonel Seth Pomeroy's Regiment, which marched at the coming of the Alarm, and served six days.[1]

Of his first commanding officers, Colonel, afterwards General, Pomeroy was one of the two general officers, Artemas Ward being the other, who organized the Massachusetts Militia in the fall of 1774, and made possible by their energetic efforts the marvellously spontaneous mobilization of Minute Men which took place a few days after Lexington and Concord.[2]

Captain Robert Webster, of Chesterfield, was undoubtedly the man of that name who was a private in Captain Joshua Healey's Company of Colonel John Chandler, Jr.'s Regiment, which marched to the relief of Fort William Henry in August, 1757. On the mustering in of Colonel John Fellows' Regiment, known as the Seventeenth Massachusetts Bay Regiment in the Provincial Army, he became a Captain in that Regiment, and served throughout the year.[3]

On the reorganization which took place April 27, 1775, George Mills, Jr., became a private in Captain Webster's Company of Colonel Fellows' Regiment.[4] Northwestern Massachusetts contributed nearly all the men who composed this regiment, six companies being raised in Hampshire County, including the Chesterfield Company, three in Berkshire, and one in Worcester.[3] On a return of the Regiment dated Roxbury Camp, May 23d, a total strength of 526 privates is given.[5]

During his service with this command George Mills was under seasoned officers. Besides Captain Webster, the First Lieutenant was Christopher Banester, of Chesterfield, who had been a private in Captain Obadiah Cooley's Company in 1756, and was commissioned June 7, 1775, serving throughout the year[6] and afterwards becoming successively Captain and Major in the service.

The Second Lieutenant, or Ensign, was Everton Besweck, also of Chesterfield, who had been a private with George in the Minute Men under Captain Webster. He later served as second lieutenant in Captain Benjamin Bonney's Company of Colonel

Ezra May's Regiment, and in Captain William White's Company of Colonel Chapin's Regiment, the first named being the company into which George first re-enlisted on his return from Quebec, being doubtless attracted thereto by his formerly having served under Besweck.[7]

While with Fellows' Regiment, George served (July 22d) in the fortifications at Roxbury, and lay encamped at Dorchester, being part of the army besieging Boston.[8]

A ration return of July 3, 1775, giving a good idea of the food provided for the soldier of that day, may be of interest. It is stated[9] that each man had a pound of beef, two pounds of bread, two (pints, probably) of beer, a quarter pound each of rice and peas, and about one-ninth of a pound of butter, for his daily ration.

The regiment was assigned to the Brigade of Major-General Thomas, and took active part in the summer's campaign about Boston.

REFERENCES.

[1] M. S. & S. vol. X., 794.
[2] Lossing, vol. I., p. 516.
[3] Mass. Mag. July, 1909, p. 154.
[4] M. S. & S. vol. X., p. 794.
[5] Mass. Mag. July, 1909, p. 143.
[6] Mass. Mag. July, 1909, p. 156.
[7] Mass. Mag. July, 1909, p. 158.
[8] Mass. Mag. July, 1909, p. 146.
[9] Mass. Mag. July, 1909, pp. 145, 146.

CHAPTER FOUR.

A VOLUNTEER FOR THE QUEBEC EXPEDITION.

We should be very proud of the part taken by our ancestor in the Expedition to Quebec, humble though that part may have been.

On September 6, 1775, the orders came to draft the necessary men from their regiments. Each company was to consist of eighty-four men, and in all there were approximately eleven hundred[1] of which number four hundred were from Massachusetts.

There was great rivalry both among the officers and men, and the choice of the former had to be determined by lot.[1]

The best men, physically and morally, were taken from the various companies, and so far as can be learned, George Mills, George Mills, Jr., and Tobias Burke (called in the History of the Connecticut Valley, Tilly Burke) were the only recruits taken from Captain Webster's Company.

George Mills, as we will hereafter call him, was assigned to Captain Jonas Hubbard's Company of Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Greene's Battalion.[2]

Codman says, in referring to the New Englanders who composed the major number of the expedition, " These men, although of less conspicuous physical proportions and martial accomplishments than the riflemen (of Morgan's and Hendricks' Companies) were still sturdy, active and courageous, hardly yet accustomed to the standard of discipline that must obtain in every effective fighting force, but well fitted to sustain the arduous campaign they had undertaken. . . . . The detachment, as a whole, was of the very flower of the Colonial youth."[3]

It is not the purpose of this narrative to attempt even a *resumé* of the ensuing campaign. All that can be done is to make mention of the occasional known facts which might throw some light on George Mills' part in this modern Anabasis.

The start was made from Cambridge on September 13, 1775.[4] On September 26th, Hubbard's Company, with two others comprising the second division, took to their bateaux and followed the riflemen up the Kennebec.[5] Sixteen bateaux were provided for the company, so that approximately five men were allowed to a bateau. Heavily laden as they were with provisions and ammunition, but two or three men could travel in each of them, so that the others were compelled to make their way as best they might along the shore.[5]

October 27th found the division under Greene in desperate straits for lack of food, the rear divisions failing to send up supplies as fast as they were needed. A council of war had been held on October 25th at Greene's headquarters, at which it had been decided by a majority of one only, to continue the advance.[6] The vote of Captain Hubbard and Lieutenant Brown of his company is not recorded at this council by Codman, though Smith thinks that the record should show Hubbard voting in favor of continuing northward, instead of Ward, whom he says could not have been present. But some of the other narratives particularly state that Hubbard's company was away on some special duty at the time the council was held, and this would seem to be true, as neither Hubbard's nor Brown's name is mentioned in the narratives.

A word should be said here as to the personnel of the officers under whom George served on this expedition.

Captain Jonas Hubbard was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, and was an active business man of ample means at the outbreak of the Revolution. He was ensign, afterwards first lieutenant, in Captain Timothy Bigelow's Company of Minute-Men, which marched April 19, 1775. On May 24th he became a Captain in Colonel Jonathan Ward's Regiment.[7] While the troops were at Fort Western on the Kennebec he wrote to his wife, "I know not if I shall ever see you again. The weather grows severe cold, and the woods, they say, are terrible to pass. But I do not value life or property if I can secure liberty for my children."[8] Smith calls him a typical patriot.[9]

Lieutenant Samuel Brown, of Acton, had been second lieutenant in Captain Samuel Patch's Company of Colonel William Prescott's Regiment.[10]

Of the sergeants, Jonathan Ball, of Stockbridge, came[11] to the company from a similar position with Captain William Goodrich's Company of Colonel John Patterson's Regiment; Minot (spelled Minath in Ware's Journal) Farmer,[12] a Hollis man, was a sergeant in Captain Reuben Dow's Company of the same Regiment; Samuel Wesson (in Ware's Journal, "Weston.") was a private in Captain Timothy Bigelow's Company while Hubbard was a lieutenant in the same command, and followed Hubbard to Ward's Regiment;[13] and Luther Fairbanks, of Northfield, had been a Corporal in Captain Moses Kellogg's Company of Jonathan Ward's Regiment, and after his return from Quebec became a Captain in General Patterson's Brigade.[14]

On November 27th, Greene's Division was ordered to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's warning, and Lieutenant Brown, who had been detached the previous night on "some business" returned that morning with a cow, four calves, two horses, and a Calash, belonging to the enemy.[15]

Was George with his lieutenant on this occasion? Who knows. At any rate, in the pitiable state of semi-starvation that

the expedition then was, the return of George's lieutenant from his "some business" must have been very welcome indeed.

The city of Quebec having been invested by Arnold on the first of December, he had ordered Captain Handchett to move forward and take quarters nearer the town, but that officer refused to do so, on the ground that the service was too hazardous, and Arnold sent for Captains Topham, Thayer and Hubbard, who were ready for the service, and thereafter their commands were exposed for three long weeks to the most imminent danger.[16]

Captain Hubbard, however, with Captains Goodrich and Handchett, later declared that they would not engage in so perilous an undertaking as an attack upon the City, stating that their men were of a similar mind. Their enlistments would expire with the year, and many of them threatened to then return to their homes. Let us hope that George was not to be found among the malcontents, though one could hardly blame him if he was, what with the bitter cold and imminent starvation that continually stared him in the face.[17]

Montgomery succeeded in winning over the officers, and the assault was planned. In the formation, Captain Hubbard's Company brought up the rear of Arnold's column, which attacked the town through the suburb of St. Roques[18] on the night of December 31st.

After Arnold was wounded in the attack on the first barrier by the precipice of Sault au Matelot, and Morgan was temporarily in command[19] Greene's division was brought up to reinforce Morgan[20] and George Mills was undoubtedly present when the martyred Hubbard fell. He had been crippled by a shot which broke his ankle, but refused to be moved under cover, exclaiming to his would-be bearers, "I came here to serve with you; I will stay here to die with you."[21]

But few of Arnold's division of the attack escaped. Estimated at six hundred, Ware's Journal gives a list of three hundred and seventy-two killed, wounded and taken prisoners.[22] The loss in Captain Hubbard's Company is given at twenty-eight, including Captain Hubbard and Sergeant Wesson killed, Lieutenant Brown and twenty-two men taken prisoners, and three men forced to enlist in the King's service.[22]

I have examined in detail the revolutionary record of all the men whose names appear in Ware's Journal as being in Captain Hubbard's Company, and find that of the twenty-eight there recorded, only Sergeant Fairbanks, and Privates Paul Clap, Russell Clark, Oliver Edwards, Thomas Nichols and George Mills saw subsequent service with the army. And of these George Mills saw by far the greater amount of service, being the only one, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that subsequently enlisted in the Continental Line and served throughout the war.

So that we can justly claim that he was indeed entitled to be numbered "among the Bravest of the Brave."

The private soldiers were at first confined in the Jesuits' College, the Recollects, being placed in the upper story, in rooms ten feet by twelve or fourteen, opening upon long galleries twelve feet in width. In each of these small cells ten or twelve men were confined, to economize guards. Ninety-five in all of the enlisted men who were of English or Irish birth, including three in Hubbard's Company, were given their choice of enlisting in the "Royal Emigrants" Regiment, or being sent to England to be tried for treason. They chose the former alternative, but later, some of them deserting, the rest were turned in among the prisoners.[23]

In the middle of January the privates were transferred to the Dauphin Jail. Here in consequence of an ineffectual attempt at escape, they were placed in irons on March 31, 1776.[24]

I must here record a most remarkable bit of historical corroboration, which serves to fix beyond the shadow of a doubt the identity of my great-great-grandfather with the George Mills who served in the expedition.

My father had it from his grandfather, that *his* father, George Mills, while a prisoner in the Quebec Jail, was chained to a log with six others, and that his hands were so small that he was enabled at night to slip them from the manacles and ease his fellow prisoners, slipping his hands back as morning approached.

This statement I wrote out in 1900, while first attempting to elaborate George Mills' war record. I have recently been in communication with Edwards H. Childs, of New York City, a great-great-grandson of Oliver Edwards, whose aunt relates the same, or at least a similar tradition, respecting his ancestor.

Now comes Codman, whose book was published in 1901, writing in part as follows.[25] "After the attempt at escape . . . a load of foot-irons and handcuffs were brought to the prison. Some of the bars were twelve feet long and two inches in diameter. To each of these ten or twelve men were secured. . . . The doors were scarcely closed before the unhappy captives were trying to get out of their irons. Those who had small hands, by compressing their palms, slipped off the handcuffs and then helped the others."

It was a soldier of Hubbard's Company, I regret to be obliged to record, who brought on the confinement of the prisoners in irons by revealing a plot to escape. This was John Hall, who had originally enlisted in the King's service[26] but had been returned to the jail on the desertion of some of the other unwilling recruits.[27] There is some evidence that the narrators are in error as to the name of the traitor. Codman says[28] he was a deserter from the British at Boston when he enlisted in the Expedition, but this is not borne out by the record of his enlistment[29] which shows him as hailing from Worcester, and having enlisted as a Minute-Man on April 19th. Let us hope that both Codman and the diarists are mistaken in the name of the traitor.

A few items contained in the manuscript left by George Mills, of Mills Corners, may be of interest. He says in part, referring to his father's participation in the Quebec expedition:

"Went through the woods to Montreal (*sic*), with Arnold six weeks. Had to eat their dogs, belts and shoes. Many starved to death. Montgomery met them in Montreal (*sic*). Went to Quebec. Went in the city 29 December. Taken in a snow-storm and put in jail, handcuffed. Lay till spring. Had small-pox. Many died. My father was exchanged in the spring, and taken to New York."

Alexander Hicks Mills states that he has understood that his grandfather was confined on the prison ship "Jersey."

George Mills was finally exchanged with the survivors of ill-starred expedition, and arrived at New York early in September of 1776, having been away for practically a whole year, during which time great events had been happening in the country. He left the Massachusetts Bay Colony, to return to the sovereign Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REFERENCES.

[1] Codman, p. 31, N. E. H. & G. R. vol. 6, p. 136.
[2] Codman, p. 31.
[3] Codman, p. 34.
[4] Codman, p. 45.
[5] Codman, pp. 45, 46.
[6] Codman, p. 82.
[7] M. S. & S. vol. VIII, pp. 433, 434.
[8] Lincoln, p. 44.
[9] Smith, pp. 283, 284.
[10] M. S. & S. vol. II, p. 683; Thayer, p. 1.
[11] M. S. & S. vol. I, p. 540.
[12] M. S. & S. vol. V, p. 509.
[13] M. S. & S. vol. XVI, p. 887.
[14] M. S. & S. vol. V, pp.. 466, 467.
[15] Thayer, p. 15.
[16] Codman, p. 191.
[17] Codman, p. 200.
[18] Codman, p. 220.
[19] Codman, p. 226.
[20] Codman, p. 236.
[21] Codman, p. 236.
[22] N. E. H. & G. R. vol. VI, pp. 133-138.
[23] N. E. H. & G. R. vol. VI, p. 137.
[24] N. E. H. & G. R. vol. VI, p. 138.
[25] Codman, pp. 275, 276.
[26] N. E. H. & G. R. vol. VI, p. 136.
[27] N. E. H. & G. R. vol. VI, p. 137.
[28] Codman, p. 275.
[29] M. S. & S. vol. VII, p. 89.

CHAPTER FIVE.

A CONTINENTAL SOLDIER.

George Mills apparently lost little time in getting back into the service, for he appears on a return of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Captain Benjamin Bonney's (4th) Chesterfield Company, return undated, but stated to have joined Captain Luke Day's Company of Colonel Alden's Regiment for a term of three years.[1] As the record of his discharge[2] states him to have served from November 15, 1776, it is safe to assume that he enlisted in Captain Bonney's Company on that date, and served therein until March 4, 1777, the date of his enlistment in Day's Company.

Captain Benjamin Bonney, of Chesterfield, was commissioned April 6, 1776, as Captain of the Tenth, also given as the Eighth Chesterfield Company, Second Hampshire County Regiment.[3]

Everton Besweck of Chesterfield was lieutenant of this company at the time George Mills joined it, the same who had been a private with George in the original Minute-Men Company, and a lieutenant over him while he was serving in Webster's command.[4]

He appears as a private on pay-rolls for service from March 4th, the date first stated in his pension application[5] to December 31, 1779, in return of Captain Day's Company, Colonel Brooks' Regiment, Continental Army.[6] This regiment was originally commanded by Colonel Ichabod Alden, Lieutenant-Colonel John Brooks being second in command.[7] Alden was killed at the Battle of Cherry Valley, November 11, 1778.[8]

During this period the regiment was engaged chiefly in the State of New York, being part of Learned's Brigade, which marched from Schuyler's Camp at the mouth of the Mohawk, August 2, 1777, under the command of George's old leader, Benedict Arnold, to the relief of Fort Stanwix.[9]

On September 19th Lieutenant-Colonel Brooks' Regiment reinforced Arnold at Stillwater,[10] and in the accounts of the Battle of Freeman's Farm, which took place on that date, "the vigorous resistance of the Massachusetts men under Brooks" is noted by the historians.[11] It is stated that along in the evening of the day of the battle Brooks had a skirmish on the left with Breyman's riflemen, whom he knew as such only by the brass match-cases on their breasts. He remained on the field of battle with his men until 11 P. M., being the last to leave the scene of conflict.[12]

In the opening engagement of the ten-days' struggle, known as the Battle of Saratoga, three hundred men under Brooks are stated to have been sent by Gates to gain the rear of the enemy and fall upon his outposts. While this order was reversed owing to a sudden movement of the enemy, the fact of its being given clearly shows upon whom the American commander felt he could place dependence for an extra hazardous undertaking.[13]

Another historian states that Brooks led his men "with great prowess and success" at this battle.[14] It was this regiment, led in person by the intrepid Arnold himself, that turned the tide of battle in this, the decisive engagement of the war, and considered by military experts one of the fifteen decisive battles of history, by the immortally famous charge made by it upon Breyman's Redoubt, the gaining of which rendered the British position untenable and an immediate retreat imperative.[13]

George gives Saratoga as one of the battles for which he claims credit, in his pension application,[15] and well he might, under all the circumstances.

We next find him listed on a return dated January 11, 1778, it being stated that he was mustered by Ruggles Woodbridge, Hampshire County Muster Master, and by a Continental Muster Master[16] but the place of the mustering is not given. Whether he was present at the disastrous affair at Cherry Valley, when Colonel Alden lost his life, is not certain. All that can be ascertained is that Alden had about two hundred and fifty Continentals with him at the time.[16] Certain it is that he was at Cherry Valley soon afterwards, for we find his name upon a return of Captain Day's Company (late) Colonel Alden's Regiment, dated Cherry Valley, February 27, 1779, certified as having been in camp on or before August 15, 1777, and not absent subsequently except on furlough. As we find no record of any furlough, we must assume that his presence was continuous.[17]

Some time between February 27, 1779, and January, 1780, Captain Day was succeeded by Captain Asa Coburn. Before we leave the commanding officer under whom George had served for three stirring years, a short sketch of his career might prove of interest. Luke Day, Jr., was a native of West Springfield, Massachusetts. He was ensign and lieutenant in various companies of Minute-Men in 1775, and while he was reported as "on Command to Quebec," October 6, 1775,[18] his name does not appear among the list of officers of Arnold's Expedition set forth in Ware's Diary. True, he might have escaped capture, or perhaps have been with Enos' Division when they turned back from the upper Kennebec. However that may be, he turns up January 1, 1777, as a Captain in Alden's Regiment.[19] He returned to his home when the war was over, poor in purse and a major by brevet. He became involved in Shays' Rebellion, and in fact was second in command among the rebels, being considered by the

historians to have been more sagacious and strong minded than Shays himself, and though rough and boisterous, yet both brave and influential. After the suppression of the rebellion he fled to New York, but returned later to his native state, having been pardoned for his part in the uprising, and died a few years later, poor and forsaken.[20]

REFERENCES.

[1] M. S. & S. vol. X, p. 793.
[2] M. S. & S. vol. X, p. 794.
[3] M. S. & S. vol. II, p. 265.
[4] Mass. Mag. July, 1909, p. 158.
[5] Pension Record.
[6] M. S. & S. vol. X, p. 793.
[7] M. S. & S. vol. II, p. 507; vol. I, p. 107.
[8] M. S. & S. vol. I, p. 107; Lossing, vol. I, p. 268.
[9] Lossing vol. I, p. 250.
[10] Lossing vol. I, pp. 50, 51, 52.
[11] Lossing vol. I, p. 53.
[12] Lossing vol. I, pp. 53, 54.
[13] Lossing vol. I, pp. 60, 63, 76.
[14] Harper vol. I, p. 408.
[15] Pension Record.
[16] M. S. & S. vol. X, p. 793; Lossing vol. I, p. 268.
[17] M. S. & S. vol. X, p. 793.
[18] M. S. & S. vol. IV, p. 580.
[19] M. S. & S. vol. IV, p. 580.
[20] H. C. V. vol. I, pp. 20-25.

CHAPTER SIX.

WITH THE LIGHT INFANTRY.

We first find record of George Mills as a Light Infantryman in January, 1780. These so-called "Light Infantry" companies, were first attached, one each to the various regiments, and were composed of men who were good shots, first-rate scouts, and generally able to withstand extraordinary hardships. Later on much more will be heard of them.

Asa Coburn, George's new Captain, was a Sturbridge man, and had also served with the Minute-Men, in the regiment of Colonel Timothy Danielson. He later became a Captain in Colonel Brooks' Regiment, and prior to January, 1780, was assigned to the command of Day's Company, in that month being first called the "Light Infantry Company" of Colonel Brooks' Regiment.[1]

All during 1780, George served under Captain Coburn.[2] During this period he was part of the time in the Hudson River valley, and part of the time in the south. It is very hard to trace his movements with any certainty from now on, for in May, General Washington detached LaFayette with the Light Infantry Companies from the various regiments, stated by the historians to be "a picked corps of about twelve hundred men taken from the New England and New Jersey Line"[3] and he probably saw service throughout Virginia and the Carolinas, even possibly taking part in operations against his old commander of the Quebec days, now a hireling of the British.

He was back on the Hudson by the first of October, for Captain Coburn, his commander, appears on a muster-roll for October to December, dated Hutts at West Point.[4] A manuscript left by his son George states that he was one of the Light Infantry Guard at the execution of the ill-fated Andre, which occurred on October 2d.

In January of 1781 he was still at West Point, for he appears on a muster-roll for that month, dated at that place.[5] Captain William White was for a short time during January in command of the company, Captain Coburn having been furloughed January 16, 1781, to go to Sturbridge and bring recruits.[6] From February to November, 1781, Lieutenant Levi Parker was in command of the Company.

Both these men had served as Lieutenants in Alden's and Brooks' Regiment, and in Day's and Coburn's Company, coincident with George's service, and they were both doubtless well known to him.[7 8] In September, 1781, the Company is found as part of the Regiment of Light Infantry, composed of the Light

Infantry Companies detached from the first eight Regiments of the Massachusetts Continental Line, under command of Colonel Joseph Vose of the First Massachusetts Continental Infantry, and Major Galvan, of Connecticut, this regiment being part of the First Brigade, under Brigadier-General John P. G. Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, which in its turn belonged to the First Division, commanded by Major-General the Marquis de LaFayette, the entire army being under the personal command of General George Washington. This army marched from Williamsburg, Va., to the siege of Yorktown, September 27, 1781.[9]

On October 6th, the Light Infantry under LaFayette opened trenches within six hundred yards of the enemy's redoubts on the right, the French being charged with a similar duty on the left, and a friendly rivalry between them ensuing.[10] On the eleventh, the second parallel was opened within three hundred yards of the British, and their position became untenable, the surrender occurring on the nineteenth.

George appears again on a muster-roll of Lieutenant Levi Parker's Company (late Coburn's) dated York Hutts, November, 1781, and is there reported as on "extra duty."[11] What that duty was, we know not. Let us hope that it was hazardous and important, and that George acquitted himself bravely, in the discharge of it.

On a muster-roll for December, 1781, to February, 1782, George is found, still at York Hutts, Captain Coburn meanwhile having returned to the command of the company.[12]

We are indebted for the only description that we have of George Mills' personal appearance to a muster-roll dated February 20, 1782, in which he is described as,

"Age, 24 (also given 25), stature, five feet, six inches (also given five feet, seven inches); complexion, dark; hair, dark; occupation, farmer; birthplace, Boston; residence, Chesterfield; enlisted March, 1779, by Captain Reed; enlistment during the War.[13]"

This enlistment in March, does not appear as of record, but Captain Coburn took command of the company at about that time, and it is possible that in making up the list he knew that he found George in the Command when he joined it, and so put that date on the list. As to Captain Reed, he may have been the mustering officer at the same date.

In February of 1782, the Company apparently returned to its Regiment, having been on detached service for almost a year continuously, for on a register of furloughs granted to the non-commissioned officers and privates of Lieutenant-Colonel Brooks' Regiment, George's name appears, he having been given leave on February 24, 1782, by Lieutenant-Colonel Brooks, to go from West Point to Chesterfield for forty days.[14] This appears to have been the only recorded furlough in a period of five years continuous service, and George certainly deserved it.

He finally received his discharge June 9, 1783, long after hostilities had actually ceased,[15] and his name appears on a list of men entitled to Honorary Badges for faithful service, "said Mills having served from November 15, 1776," almost seven years, and stated to be "entitled to one and two stripes."[15]

REFERENCES.

[1] M. S. & S. vol. III, p. 688; vol X, p. 793.
[2] M. S. & S. vol. X, p. 793
[3] Winsor, vol. VI, p. 496.
[4] M. S. & S. vol. III, p. 688.
[5] M. S. & S. vol. X, p. 794.
[6] M. S. & S. vol. X, p. 794; vol. XVII, p. 144.
[7] M. S. & S. vol. III, p. 688.
[8] M. S. & S. vol. XVII, p. 144; vol. XI, p. 886.
[9] Appendix to "Yorktown" by J. H. Patton.
[10] Bancroft, vol. X, p. 520; Lossing, vol. 2, p. 517.
[11] M. S. & S. vol. X, p. 794.
[12] M. S. & S. vol. X, p. 794.
[13] M. S. & S. vol. X, p. 794.
[14] M. S. & S. vol. X, p. 794.
[15] M. S. & S. vol. X, p. 794; Pension Record.

CHAPTER SEVEN.

HIS SUBSEQUENT CAREER.

After his discharge from the Continental Army he returned to Chesterfield and lived in that town, about ten miles west of Northampton. On November 9, 1788, he married Martha Gray, daughter of William Gray, at Northampton, Massachusetts.[1]

She was born in Rockingham, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, now a part of the State of Vermont, in 1764, and with her father removed to Chesterfield, date unknown.[1]

Their eldest child, George, was born in Chesterfield, June 12, 1789, and shortly thereafter they emigrated to what was then the Western Country — the far-famed Valley of the Mohawk.[2] They first settled near Campbell's Mills, two miles northeast of Galway Corners.[2] The name of George Mills appears on the First Federal Census, taken in 1790, as a resident of what was then the Town of Ballstown, Albany County, and is now the Town of Galway, Saratoga County, New York.[3] It was then "all a wilderness, a hard and new country," and they had a hard struggle to make both ends meet,[2] especially as they had "nothing to begin."[2] Here were born to them Frederick and Martha, presumably twins, and born in 1790, for the Federal Census[3] refers to three minor children in the family. Within a year or two they moved to North Galway, into the woods, about a mile east of Hagadorn's Mills,[2] and while there had sickness a great deal,[2] and lost a girl-baby seven months old, born in 1795,[2] name unknown, and called in the Genealogy Mary.

Seven children in all were born to them, George Frederick, Martha, Betsey, Polly, Mary(?) and John, but only George, Frederick and Polly attained their majority. The dates of their birth are not known, with the exception of that of George, but it is known that Martha died in 1810, Betsey in 1813, Polly in March, 1839, and John October 7, 1806, in his seventh year.[2]

From Hagadorn's Mills the family removed to Providence, Saratoga County, date unknown, but prior to 1805.[2]

On April 7, 1818, while a resident of Providence, George Mills executed an application for a pension, giving his age at that date as sixty-one years, and claiming service from March 4, 1777, to June 9, 1783, in the Companies of Captains Luke Day and Asa Coburn, in Colonel Alden's Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, stating that he had engaged in the Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown.[1] He therein claims no credit for the prior service, but it is

to be assumed that he did not think it worth while to set out anything save the regular Continental service.

He subsequently, presumably about 1820, removed to Mills Corners, east of Fondey's Bush (now Broadalbin), in what was then Montgomery County, and is now Fulton County, New York.[2]

His widow's application for a pension, dated September 27, 1838, while she was a resident of Broadalbin, gives the date of his death as June 18, 1826,[1] which agrees with the record on his tombstone, though several family memoranda give the month of his death as May.[2]

According to his son George, his pension amounted to $96 per annum, which he drew for six years, a total of $576.

Following is the epitaph on his tombstone in Foster Hill Cemetery, near North Galway, New York:

IN
MEMORY OF
GEORGE MILLS WHO
DIED June 18
1826
In the 73 year
of his age

Friends nor Physicians could not save
My Mortal Body from the Grave.
Nor can the Grave contain me Here
When Christ my Savior shall appear.

His grandson, Alexander Hicks Mills, of Fonda, New York, has caused to be added to that,

"*Private, Seventh Massachusetts Regiment,* 1776."

So lived, fought, and died one who, though but a simple private in the ranks, a sturdy New England yeoman, nevertheless did gallant service in behalf of the Liberties of his Fatherland, and whose illustrious though humble example his descendants of to-day would do well to emulate.

REFERENCES.

[1] Pension Record.
[2] Manuscript in handwriting of George Mills, now in the possession of Alexander Hicks Mills.
[3] Census of 1790, New York vol., p. 15.

GENEALOGY

of

GEORGE MILLS, JR., OF CHESTERFIELD,

and

HIS DESCENDANTS.

FIRST GENERATION.

GEORGE MILLS[1] (called "Jr." and "Second").
B. Oct. ——, 1757, at Boston, Massachusetts (?).
M. Nov. 9, 1788, Martha Gray, at Northampton, Massachusetts.
B. ————, 1764, at Rockingham, New Hampshire (now Vermont).
D. Aug. 1, 1844, at Fonda, New York.

ISSUE—
George Mills[2]
Frederick Mills[3]
Martha Mills[4]
Betsey Mills[5]
Polly Mills[6]
Mary (?) Mills[7]
John Mills[8]

D. June 18, 1826, at Mills Corners, New York.

SECOND GENERATION.

GEORGE MILLS[2]
B. June 12, 1789, at Chesterfield, Massachusetts.
M. Aug. 10, 1820, Susan Hicks, at Broadalbin, New York.
B. Sept. 19, 1802, at Galway, New York.
D. Aug. 10, 1839, at Broadalbin, New York.

ISSUE—
Borden Hicks Mills[9]
Martha Ann Mills *Smith*[10]
Adela Augusta Mills *MacMartin*[11]
George Frederick Mills[12]
Alexander Hicks Mills[13]

D. Oct. 3, 1871, at Fonda, New York.

FREDERICK MILLS[3]
B. ————, 1790 (?) at Campbell's Mills, Galway, New York.

M. ———, 1814 (?), Abigail Wennaton (?) at Galway, New York.

B. ————, at ————.

D. ———, 1868 (?) at Mills Corners, New York.

ISSUE—

Emily Mills *Van Vranken*[14]

D. Mar. 17, 1846, at Mills Corners, New York.

MARTHA MILLS[4]

B. ———, 1790 (?) at Campbell's Mills, Galway, New York.

D. May ——, 1810, at Providence, New York.

BETSEY MILLS[5]

B. ———, 1792 (?) at Hagadorn's Mills, North Galway, New York.

D. April ——, 1813, at Providence, New York.

POLLY MILLS[6]

B. ———, 1794 (?) at Hagadorn's Mills, North Galway, New York.

D. Mar. —, 1839, at Broadalbin, New York.

MARY (?) MILLS[7]

B. ———, 1795, at Hagadorn's Mills, North Galway, New York.

D. ———, 1795, at Hagadorn's Mills, North Galway, New York.

JOHN MILLS[8]

B. ———, 1799, at Hagadorn's Mills, North Galway, New York.

D. Oct. 7, 1806, at Providence, New York.

THIRD GENERATION.

BORDEN HICKS MILLS[9]

B. Sept. 19, 1821, at Mills Corners, New York.

M. (1) July 22, 1845, Harriet Newell Hood, at Knowlesville, New York.

B. Aug. 3, 1823, at Knowlesville, New York.

D. June 1, 1855, at Knowlesville, New York.

ISSUE—

George Henry Mills[15]

Charles Hood Mills[16]

(2) Nov. 20, 1856, Sophia Jeannette Hartt, at Gasport, New York.

B. Sept. 18, 1824, at Royalton, New York.
D. Aug. 26, 1902, at Albany New York.

ISSUE—
Harriet Susan Mills *Ten Eyck*[17]
Borden Frederick Mills[18]
Alexander James Mills[19]

D. Oct. 2, 1872, at Albany, New York.

MARTHA ANN MILLS SMITH[10]

B. Dec. 19, 1823, at Mills Corners, New York.
M. Feb. 8, 1842, Horace E. Smith, at Broadalbin, New York.

B. Jan. 30, 1817, at Weston, Vermont.
D. Oct. 19, 1902, at Johnstown, New York.

ISSUE—
Susan Ann Smith[20]
Annette C. Smith *Moore*[21]
Borden Dodge Smith[22]
Harriet A. Smith *McMartin*[23]
Jenny A. Smith *Spoerl*[24]

D. Nov. 20, 1858, at Brooklyn, New York.

ADELA AUGUSTA MILLS MacMARTIN[11]

B. Sept. 2, 1826, at Mills Corners, New York.
M. Sept. 3, 1844, James MacMartin, at Broadalbin, New York.

B. June 17, 1822, at Broadalbin, New York.
D. Mar. 11, 1881, at Albany, New York.

ISSUE—
Annie Maria MacMartin *Owen*[25]
Adela Christina MacMartin[26]
Flora MacMartin *Towner*[27]
Adela MacMartin *Willard*[28]
James MacMartin[29]
Earl Stimson MacMartin[30]

D. May 8, 1875, at New York city.

GEORGE FREDERICK MILLS[12]

B. Sept. 30, 1829, at Mills Corners, New York.
M. (1) Jan. ——, 1851, Eugenia Jeannette Griswold, at Broadalbin, New York.

B. Aug. 29, 1833, at Hartford, Connecticut.
D. July 10, 1879, at Fonda, New York.

ISSUE—
Martha Jane Mills[31]
Adela Eugenia Mills *Watson*[32]
Caroline Jeanette Mills *Mills*[33]
Laura Charlotte Mills *DeBaun*[34]

(2) May 2, 1883, Lydia Davis, at Fonda, New York.
(Living at Fonda, New York.)

ISSUE—
None.

D. June 16, 1895, at Fonda, New York.

ALEXANDER HICKS MILLS[13] Fonda, New York.

B. Aug. 25, 1838, at Broadalbin, New York.
M. Dec. 17, 1862, Caroline H. Gale, at Brattleboro, Vermont.
B. July 10, 1840, at Albany, New York.
D. Oct. 20, 1909, at Fonda, New York.

ISSUE—
Bertha Leonora Mills *Foster*[35]
Mary Susan Mills *Leach*[36]

EMILY MILLS VAN VRANKEN[14]

B. ———, 1815 (?) at Mills Corners, New York.
M. ———, 1836 (?) John (?) Van Vranken, at Mills Corners, New York.
B. ————, at ————.
D. ————, at New Orleans, Louisiana (?)

ISSUE—
Emma Cordelia Van Vranken *Sherman*[37]

D. May ——, 1837, at Mills Corners, New York.

FOURTH GENERATION.

GEORGE HENRY MILLS[15]

B. July 3, 1846, at Knowlesville, New York.
M. Oct. 29, 1868, Lilla Crombie, at Albany, New York.
B. Sept. 5, 1847, at Nashua, New Hampshire.
(Living at Honolulu, Hawaii.)

ISSUE—
Edith Harriet Mills[38]
George Crombie Mills[39]
Lilla Hartt Mills[40]

D. Jan. 3, 1878, at Santa Barbara, California.

CHARLES HOOD MILLS[16] 428 Western Ave., Albany, New York.

B. June 21, 1851, at Knowlesville, New York.
M. (1) Oct. 2, 1878, Harriet Brewster Gorton, at Brooklyn, New York.
B. Dec. 18, 1856, at New Woodstock, New York.
D. Feb. 24, 1890, at Albany, New York.
ISSUE —
Borden Hicks Mills[41]
David Gorton Mills[42]
Charles Eliot Mills[43]
Marie Francis Mills[44]
Charlotte Rosa Mills[45]
(2) Sept. 14, 1896, Mary Emeline Steele, at Albany, New York.
ISSUE —
None.

HARRIET SUSAN MILLS TEN EYCK[17]
B. Aug. 8, 1858, at Albany, New York.
M. June 10, 1879, William Cuyler Ten Eyck, at Albany, New York.
B. Aug. 27, 1853, at Albany, New York.
D. April 26, 1890, at Albany, New York.
ISSUE —
Sophia Jeannette Ten Eyck *Blocksidge*[46]
Catherine Mary Ten Eyck[47]
Mills Ten Eyck[48]
Herman Gansevoort Ten Eyck[49]
D. Mar. 1, 1911, at Albany, New York.

BORDEN FREDERICK MILLS[18]
B. June 5, 1860, at Albany, New York.
D. July 31, 1870, at Albany, New York.

ALEXANDER JAMES MILLS[19]
B. Dec. 9, 1865, at Albany, New York.
D. Mar. 30, 1872, at Albany, New York.

SUSAN A. SMITH[20]
B. Sept. 19, 1843, at Broadalbin, New York.
D. July 29, 1844, at Broadalbin, New York.

ANNETTE C. SMITH MOORE[21] 312 North Fourth Avenue, Atchison, Kansas.
B. July 4, 1845, at Broadalbin, New York.

M. (1) April 27, 1887, Alonzo Grover, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
B. Aug. 16, 1829, at Bethel, Maine.
D. Feb. 12, 1891, at Dunlap, Iowa.

ISSUE —
None.

(2) Jan. 6, 1897, Daniel Moore, at Dunlap, Iowa.
B. Aug. 1, 1842, at Lydenham, Ontario, Canada.

ISSUE —
None.

BORDEN DODGE SMITH[22] Johnstown, New York.

B. July 19, 1847, at Boston, Massachusetts.
M. Feb. 13, 1878, Eliza Mister, at Johnstown, New York.
B. May 26, 1854, at Worcester, England.
D. Jan. 14, 1890, at Johnstown, New York.

ISSUE —
Horace William Smith[50]
Katharine Martha Smith[51]

HARRIET A. SMITH McMARTIN[23]

B. Sept. 6, 1849, at Chelsea, Massachusetts.
M. Nov. 10, 1869, Archibald I. McMartin, at Johnstown, New York.
B. Aug. 16, 1847, at Johnstown, New York.
(Living at 906 North Fourth Street, Omaha, Nebraska.)

ISSUE —
Edwin McMartin[52]
Margaret McMartin[53]
Duncan McMartin[54]
Archibald McMartin[55]
Charles McMartin[56]
Harold McMartin[57]
Kenneth McMartin[58]
James Ralph McMartin[59]

D. May 22, 1902, at Dunlap, Iowa.

JENNY A. SMITH SPOERL[24]

B. Feb. 21, 1857, at New York city.
M. (1) Dec. 18, 1878, James L. Veeder, at Johnstown, New York.
B. Aug. 5, 1849, at Caughnawaga, New York.
D. Mar. 6, 1889, at Johnstown, New York.

ISSUE —
Rachel Veeder[60]
Borden Smith Veeder[61]

(2) May 30, 1898, Christian S. E. Spoerl, at Johnstown, New York.
B. ————, at ————.
(Living at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.)

D. Dec. 30, 1904, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

ANNIE MARIA MacMARTIN OWEN[25] 711 First Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey.
B. July 29, 1845, at Knowlesville, New York.
M. June 20, 1865, Edward L. Owen, at Albany, New York.
ISSUE —
Edward Rasler Owen[62]

ADELA CHRISTINA MacMARTIN[26]
B. Sept. 7, 1850, at Chelsea, Massachusetts.
D. July ——, 1855, at Albany, New York.

FLORA MacMARTIN TOWNER[27] 711 First Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey.
B. Jan. 28, 1857, at Albany, New York.
M. Jan. 30, 1877, Egbert Towner, at Albany, New York.
B. Aug. 13, 1832, at Elmira, New York.
D. Nov. 9, 1895, at Fordham, New York.
ISSUE —
Marguerite Francoise Towner *Aschoff*[63]
Kenneth MacMartin Towner[64]
Bayard Rudolph Towner[65]

ADELA MacMARTIN WILLARD[28] 1224 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York.
B. Aug. 13, 1863, at Albany, New York.
M. Nov. 9, 1887, Harold E. Willard, at Asbury Park, New Jersey.
B. ————, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
ISSUE —
None.

JAMES MacMARTIN[29]
B. April 20, 1867, at Albany, New York.
D. Aug. 22, 1867, at Albany, New York.

EARL STIMSON MacMARTIN[30]

B. June 24, 1868, at Albany, New York.
M. June 26, 1895, Annie Elizabeth Margerum, at Asbury Park, New Jersey.
B. Aug. 25, 1869, at Trenton, New Jersey.
D. July 7, 1908, at Trenton, New Jersey.
ISSUE—
Kenneth Devereux MacMartin[66]
D. April 14, 1906, at Bridgeville, Pennsylvania.

MARTHA JANE MILLS[31]

B. April 5, 1852, at Broadalbin, New York.
D. Nov. 29, 1882, at Fonda, New York.

ADELA EUGENIA MILLS WATSON[32]

B. April 5, 1852, at Broadalbin, New York.
M. Nov. 4, 1874, Frank Watson, at Fonda, New York.
ISSUE—
George Mills Watson[67]
D. Oct. 21, 1880, at Fonda, New York.

CAROLINE JEANETTE MILLS MILLS[33] 35 Prospect Avenue, Gloversville, New York.

B. Mar. 4, 1863, at Fonda, New York.
M. (1) April 8, 1885, Charles H. Hill, at Fonda, New York.
B. May 28, 1861, at Gloversville, New York.
D. May 13, 1896, at Gloversville, New York.
ISSUE—
Dean Hill[68]
Griswold Mills Hill[69]
(2) June 12, 1905, Philo C. Mills, at Gloversville, New York.
B. June 20, 1863, at Gloversville, New York.
ISSUE—
None.

LAURA CHARLOTTE MILLS DE BAUN[34] Fonda, New York.

B. Dec. 29, 1869, at Fonda, New York.
M. May 4, 1887, Cornelius Wells DeBaun, at Fonda, New York.
B. June 21, 1886, at Niskayuna, New York.
ISSUE—
John A. DeBaun, 2nd.[70]

BERTHA LEONORA MILLS FOSTER[35] Fonda, New York.

B. April 9, 1866, at Fonda, New York.

M. (1) Oct. 24, 1888, James Stewart, at Fonda, New York.
B. Mar. 31, 1863, at Gloversville, New York.
D. Mar. 31, 1903, at Fonda, New York.

ISSUE —
Alexander Mills Stewart[71]

(2) April 5, 1910, Alonzo Barton Foster, at Fonda, New York.
B. Aug. 26, 1863, at Waterford, Ontario, Canada.

ISSUE —
None.

MARY SUSAN MILLS LEACH[36] 324 West 83d Street, New York City.
B. Mar. 31, 1872, at Fonda, New York.
M. Aug. 20, 1902, Stetson Leach, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ISSUE —
None.

EMMA CORDELIA VAN VRANKEN SHERMAN[37]
B. Feb. 22, 1837, at Mills Corners, New York.
M. Aug. 28, 1853, Samuel Sherman, at Broadalbin, New York.
B. Nov. 14, 1833, at Albany, New York.
D. Dec. 7, 1878, at Victor, Iowa.

ISSUE —
Florence Louise Sherman *Taylor*[72]
Borden Mills Sherman[73]
Frances Hannah Sherman *Leighty*[74]
Helen Orcelia Sherman *Hawk*[75]
John Henry Sherman[76]
Emma Josephine Sherman *Priestley*[77]
Caroline Eugenie Sherman *Benton*[78]
George Frederick Sherman[79]
Hattie Maria Sherman[80]
Alice Viola Sherman *Berry*[81]
Charles Herbert Sherman[82]
Ida Rosella Sherman *Tasker*[83]

D. Mar. 15, 1907, at Audubon, Iowa.

FIFTH GENERATION.

EDITH HARRIET MILLS[88] St. Elizabeth's, King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.
B. April 15, 1871, at Albany, New York.

GEORGE CROMBIE MILLS[39]
B. June 1, 1874, at Albany, New York.
D. Dec. 1, 1877, at Santa Barbara, California.

LILLA HARTT MILLS[40]
B. Oct. 16, 1876, at Albany, New York.
D. Nov. 16, 1876, at Albany, New York.

BORDEN HICKS MILLS[41] 428 Western Avenue, Albany, New York.
B. Aug. 16, 1879, at Albany, New York.

DAVID GORTON MILLS[42]
B. Mar. 16, 1883, at Albany, New York.
D. Mar. 29, 1897, at Albany, New York.

CHARLES ELIOT MILLS[43]
B. Aug. 16, 1885, at Albany, New York.
D. July 22, 1886, at Albany, New York.

MARIE FRANCIS MILLS[44] 428 Western Avenue, Albany, New York.
B. Dec. 13, 1886, at Albany, New York.

CHARLOTTE ROSA MILLS[45]
B. Sept. 6, 1889, at Albany, New York.
D. Mar. 20, 1904, at Albany, New York.

SOPHIA JEANNETTE TEN EYCK BLOCKSIDGE[46] 192 Jay Street, Albany, New York.
B. May 5, 1880, at Albany, New York.
M. Feb. 22, 1908, James Blocksidge, Jr., at Albany, New York.
B. April 20, 1883, at Albany, New York.
ISSUE —
Harriet Ten Eyck Blocksidge[84]

CATHERINE MARY TEN EYCK[47] 72 Chestnut Street, Albany, New York.
B. Jan. 29, 1882, at Albany, New York.

MILLS TEN EYCK[48] 72 Chestnut Street, Albany, New York.
B. Nov. 1, 1883, at Albany, New York.

HERMAN GANSEVOORT TEN EYCK[49]
B. Oct. 17, 1885, at Albany, New York.
D. May 23, 1886, at Albany, New York.

HORACE WILLIAM SMITH[50] Johnstown, New York.
B. July 13, 1882, at Johnstown, New York.

KATHARINE MARTHA SMITH[51] Johnstown, New York.
B. Aug. 19, 1887, at Johnstown, New York.

EDWIN McMARTIN[52] Beaman, Iowa.
B. Sept. 23, 1870, at Dunlap, Iowa.
M. Jan 3, 1894, Catherine M. Huie, at Dunlap, Iowa.
B. Aug. 10, 1871, at Dunlap, Iowa.
D. Mar. 7, 1908, at Beaman, Iowa.

ISSUE—
Archibald John McMartin[85]
Donald Huie McMartin[86]
Edwin DeWitt McMartin[87]
Margaret McMartin[88]

MARGARET McMARTIN[53] 906 North Fourth Street, Omaha, Nebraska.
B. April 18, 1872, at Dunlap, Iowa.

DUNCAN McMARTIN[54] Massena, Iowa.
B. Dec. 3, 1874, at Dunlap, Iowa.
M. Mar. 15, 1899, Laura Piearson, at Massena, Iowa.
B. Aug. 10, 1878, at Massena, Iowa.

ISSUE—
Varel Duncan McMartin[89]

ARCHIBALD McMARTIN[55]
B. Sept. 16, 1876, at Dunlap, Iowa.
D. Mar. 23, 1877, at Dunlap, Iowa.

CHARLES McMARTIN[56] 407 Brandeis Building, Omaha, Nebraska.
B. May 11, 1880, at Dunlap, Iowa.
M. Aug. 5, 1909, Mary E. Bourke, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.
B. May 7, 1879, at Galway, Ireland.

ISSUE—
None.

HAROLD McMARTIN[57] Massena, Iowa.
B. Nov. 7, 1882, at Dunlap, Iowa.
M. Dec. 1, 1905, Tessie Robinson, at Massena, Iowa.
B. July 7, 1884, at Cumberland, Iowa.
ISSUE —
Cecil McMartin[90]
Joseph McMartin[91]

KENNETH McMARTIN[58] 422 Brandeis Building, Omaha, Nebraska.
B. April 28, 1885, at Dunlap, Iowa.

JAMES RALPH McMARTIN[59] Grinnell, Iowa.
B. Mar. 26, 1893, at Dunlap, Iowa.

RACHEL VEEDER[60]
B. July 25, 1881, at Caughnawaga, New York.
D. Jan. 14, 1896, at Aiken, South Carolina.

BORDEN SMITH VEEDER[61] 2033 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
B. Aug. 21, 1883, at Caughnawaga, New York.

EDWARD RASLER OWEN[62]
B. Mar. 18, 1866, at Sparta, Wisconsin.
D. Aug. 20, 1867, at ————————.

MARGUERITE FRANCOISE TOWNER ASCHOFF[63] 703 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.
B. Nov. 2, 1877, at Quimpere, France.
M. Jan. 8, 1902, George Albert Aschoff, at Asbury Park, New Jersey.
B. ————————, at Brooklyn, New York.
ISSUE —
Margot Willard Aschoff[92]

KENNETH MacMARTIN TOWNER[64] 1507 Grand Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey.
B. Feb. 13, 1880, at Kansas City, Missouri.
M. Oct. 14, 1903, Cora Madeline Finch, at Allenhurst, New Jersey.
B. Oct. 20, 1879, at Jamesburgh, New Jersey.
ISSUE —
Reginald Finch Towner[93]

BAYARD RUDOLPH TOWNER[65]
B. July 9, 1883, at Asbury Park, New Jersey.
D. Oct. 28, 1885, at Asbury Park, New Jersey.

KENNETH DEVEREUX MacMARTIN[66] 350 South Warren Street, Trenton, New Jersey.
B. April 30, 1896, at Asbury Park, New Jersey.

GEORGE MILLS WATSON[67]
B. Nov. 19, 1876, at Fonda, New York.
D. July 4, 1898, at Honolulu, Hawaii.

DEAN HILL[68] 35 Prospect Street, Gloversville, New York.
B. Feb. 1, 1888, at Gloversville, New York.

GRISWOLD MILLS HILL[69] 35 Prospect Street, Gloversville, New York.
B. Dec. 11, 1892, at Gloversville, New York.

JOHN A. DeBAUN, 2nd[70] Fonda, New York.
B. Jan. 20, 1890, at Fonda, New York.

ALEXANDER MILLS STEWART[71] Fonda, New York.
B. Nov. 8, 1889, at Fonda, New York.

FLORENCE LOUISE SHERMAN TAYLOR[72] Audubon, Iowa.
B. June 1, 1854, at Mills Corners, New York.
M. April 24, 1877, Francis Lane Taylor, at Victor, Iowa.
B. Jan. 20, 1852, at Barnesville, Ohio.
ISSUE—
Charles William Taylor[94]
Alice Evaline Taylor *Ruhs*[95]

BORDEN MILLS SHERMAN[73] Dows, Iowa.
B. Nov. 3, 1855, at Mills Corners, New York.
M. Dec. 24, 1881, Emma Jane Walker, at Audubon, Iowa.
B. Aug. 19, 1863, at ——————, Ontario, Canada.

ISSUE—
Herbert Samuel Sherman[96]
Ernest Clyde Sherman[97]
Clarence Rupert Sherman[98]
Alice Cora Sherman *Dudley*[99]
Derald George Sherman[100]
Earl Ray Sherman[101]
Pearl Mae Sherman[102]
Bessie Cleo Sherman[103]

FRANCES HANNA SHERMAN LEIGHTY[74] Audubon, Iowa.
B. Dec. 1, 1857, at Mills Corners, New York.
M. Dec. 19, 1882, Solomon Wilfred Leighty, at Audubon, Iowa.
B. Nov. 4, 1857, at McDonough, Illinois.
ISSUE—
Henry Ethelbert Leighty[104]
Edith Leighty[105]

HELEN ORCELIA SHERMAN HAWK[75]
B. Dec. 7, 1859, at Mills Corners, New York.
M. May 2, 1881, Edward Hawk, at Victor, Iowa.
B. Dec. 8, 1857, at Delta, Iowa.
(Living at Boone, Iowa.)
ISSUE—
Eva Hawk *Emory*[106]
Clarence Edward Hawk[107]
John Henry Hawk[108]
Bertha L. Hawk[109]
Leslie Hawk[110]
D. Sept. 26, 1899, at Sigourney, Iowa.

JOHN HENRY SHERMAN[76] Audubon, Iowa.
B. Oct. 6, 1861, at Mills Corners, New York.
M. Mar. 2, 1887, Susie V. Phillips, at Audubon, Iowa.
B. Feb. 20, 1868, at Indianola, Iowa.
ISSUE—
Bonna Mae Sherman[111]
Henry Albert Sherman[112]

EMMA JOSEPHINE SHERMAN PRIESTLEY[77] Audubon, Iowa.
B. Nov. 27, 1863, at Mills Corners, New York.
M. May 26, 1886, Charles Henry Priestley, at Audubon, Iowa.
B. Aug. 25, 1856, at Dubuque, Iowa.

ISSUE —
Bertha Zello Priestley[113]
Charles Percie Priestley[114]
Beulah Fean Priestley[115]
Florence Priestley[116]

CAROLINE EUGENIE SHERMAN BENTON[78] Exira, Iowa.
B. Aug. 24, 1868, at Atkinson, Illinois.
M. Dec. 7, 1887, George William Benton, at Audubon, Iowa.
B. Sept. 14, 1864, at Freeport, Illinois.
ISSUE —
Elsie May Benton *Cramer*[117]
Bruce Floyd Benton[118]

GEORGE FREDERICK SHERMAN[79] Fresno, California.
B. June 9, 1870, at Atkinson, Illinois.
M. Feb. 28, 1897, Lillie Jane Gregory, at Nevada City, California.
B. June 22, 1877, at ————, Michigan.
ISSUE —
Verda Cruze Sherman[119]
George Veston Sherman[120]
Ellen Gregory Sherman[121]

HATTIE MARIA SHERMAN[80]
B. Aug. 24, 1871, at Victor, Iowa.
D. Oct. 3, 1895, at Audubon, Iowa.

ALICE VIOLA SHERMAN BERRY[81] Ear Hill, Saskatchewan, Canada.
B. May 23, 1874, at Victor, Iowa.
M. July 4, 1896, Sylvanus Berry, at Audubon, Iowa.
B. Dec. 17, 1859, at Weybridge, Vermont.
ISSUE —
Charles Sherman Berry[122]
Virgil Leland Berry[123]
Orville Sylvanus Berry[124]

CHARLES HERBERT SHERMAN[82] 1327 Edgerton Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
B. Dec. 27, 1876, at Victor, Iowa.
M. May 16, 1901, Mabel L. Boody, at Belle Plain, Iowa.
B. Mar. 31, 1882, at Belle Plain, Iowa.
ISSUE —
Lowell Edward Sherman[125]
Harold Boody Sherman[126]

IDA ROSELLA SHERMAN TASKER[83] Clarinda, Iowa.
B. Nov. 21, 1878, at Victor, Iowa.
M. Sept. 21, 1896, Ezel L. Tasker, at Audubon, Iowa.
ISSUE —
None.

SIXTH GENERATION.

HARRIET TEN EYCK BLOCKSIDGE [84] 192 Jay Street, Albany, New York.
B. April 22, 1909, at Albany, New York.

ARCHIBALD JOHN McMARTIN[85] Beaman, Iowa.
B. Oct. 12, 1894, at Dunlap, Iowa.

DONALD HUIE McMARTIN[86] Beaman, Iowa.
B. Sept. 15, 1896, at Massena, Iowa.

EDWIN DeWITT McMARTIN[87] Beaman, Iowa.
B. Mar. 6, 1902, at Massena, Iowa.

MARGARET McMARTIN[88]
B. Dec. 20, 1903, at Beaman, Iowa.
D. Sept. 20, 1906, at Beaman, Iowa.

VAREL DUNCAN McMARTIN[89] Massena, Iowa.
B. Dec. 25, 1899, at Massena, Iowa.

CECIL McMARTIN[90] Massena, Iowa.
B. Aug. 10, 1906, at Newport, Nebraska.

JOSEPH McMARTIN[91] Massena, Iowa.
B. Feb. 3, 1911, at Massena, Iowa.

MARGOT WILLARD ASCHOFF[92] 703 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.
B. Oct. 14, 1902, at Brooklyn, New York.

REGINALD FINCH TOWNER[93] 1507 Grand Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey.
B. Jan. 5, 1905, at Asbury Park, New Jersey.

CHARLES WILLIAM TAYLOR[94] Audubon, Iowa.
B. Jan. 29, 1878, at Victor, Iowa.
M. May 28, 1903, Alice Gertrude Cozine at Audubon, Iowa.
B. Dec. 5, 1881, at Wymore, Nebraska.
ISSUE—
Helen Lucille Taylor[127]
Alice Louise Taylor[128]

ALICE EVALINE TAYLOR RUHS[95] Audubon, Iowa.
B. Mar. 19, 1879, at Victor, Iowa.
M. Dec. 21, 1904, Jacob J. Ruhs, at Audubon, Iowa.
B. April 30, 1873, at Sutter, Illinois.
ISSUE—
Francis Taylor Ruhs[129]
Vernon Oresty Ruhs[130]
Raymon Emerson Ruhs[131]

HERBERT SAMUEL SHERMAN[96]
B. Dec. 11, 1883, at Audubon, Iowa.
D. Aug. 17, 1898, at Faulk County, South Dakota.

ERNEST CLYDE SHERMAN[97] Dows, Iowa.
B. Feb. 11, 1885, at Audubon, Iowa.

CLARENCE RUPERT SHERMAN[98] Dows, Iowa.
B. Oct. 4, 1887, at Victor, Iowa.
M. Feb. 25, 1909, Hattie Bunday, at Daws, Iowa.
B. ————, at ————.
ISSUE—
None.

ALICE CORA SHERMAN DUDLEY[99] Dows, Iowa.
B. July 8, 1889, at Victor, Iowa.
M. Sept. 29, 1910, Charles Dudley, at Dows, Iowa.
B. ————, at ————.
ISSUE—
Laura Dudley[132]

DERALD GEORGE SHERMAN[100] Dows, Iowa.
B. Feb. 5, 1891, in Tama County, Iowa.

EARL RAY SHERMAN[101] Dows, Iowa.
B. May 11, 1894, in Tama County, Iowa.

PEARL MAE SHERMAN[102] Dows, Iowa.
B. May 11, 1894, in Tama County, Iowa.

BESSIE CLEO SHERMAN[103] Dows, Iowa.
B. Nov. 4, 1896, in Tama County, Iowa.

HENRY ETHELBERT LEIGHTY[104] Guthrie Center, Iowa.
B. May 8, 1885, at Audubon, Iowa.
M. Aug. 26, 1908, Jennie Bell Clark, at Audubon, Iowa.
B. ————, at ————.
ISSUE —
None.

EDITH LEIGHTY[105] Audubon, Iowa.
B. Nov. 2, 1889, at Audubon, Iowa.

EVA HAWK EMORY[106] Rose Hill, Iowa.
B. Oct. 12, 1883, at Delta, Iowa.
M. June 4, 1905, Orin Emory, at Oskaloosa, Iowa.
B. July 10, 1881, at Rose Hill, Iowa.
ISSUE —
Clarissa Emory[188]

CLARENCE EDWARD HAWK[107] 92 Western Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota.
B. May 10, 1885, at Keokuk, Iowa.
M. June 20, 1910, Elsie H. Ellis, at Marshalltown, Iowa.
B. June 20, 1888, at Louisville, Kentucky.
ISSUE —
None.

JOHN HENRY HAWK[108] 2149 Central Boulevard, Omaha, Nebraska.
B. Feb. 10, 1887, at Delta, Iowa.

BERTHA L. HAWK[109] Mason City, Iowa.
B. Mar. 13, 1897, at Delta, Iowa.

LESLIE HAWK[110] DesMoines, Iowa.
B. Sept. 26, 1899, at Sigourney, Iowa.

BONNA MAE SHERMAN[111] Audubon, Iowa.
B. Feb. 20, 1888, at Audubon, Iowa.

HENRY ALBERT SHERMAN[112] Audubon, Iowa.
B. Mar. 22, 1893, at Audubon, Iowa.

BERTHA ZELLO PRIESTLEY[113] Audubon, Iowa.
B. Mar. 8, 1888, at Audubon, Iowa.

CHARLES PERCIE PRIESTLEY[114] Audubon, Iowa.
B. May 25, 1890, at Audubon, Iowa.

BEULAH FEAN PRIESTLEY[115] Audubon, Iowa.
B. July 26, 1893, at Audubon, Iowa.

FLORENCE PRIESTLEY[116]
B. Mar. 21, 1896, at Audubon, Iowa.
D. Jan. 30, 1900, at Audubon, Iowa.

ELSIE MAY BENTON CRAMER[117] Oskaloosa, Iowa.
B. Sept. 19, 1888, at Audubon, Iowa.
M. Aug. 30, 1910, George Westly Cramer, at Exira, Iowa.
B. Feb. 1, 1882, in Johnson County, Iowa.
ISSUE —
None.

BRUCE FLOYD BENTON[118] Exira, Iowa.
B. Dec. 10, 1893, at Exira, Iowa.

VERDA CRUZE SHERMAN[119] Fresno, California.
B. June 18, 1898, at Nevada City, California.

GEORGE VESTON SHERMAN[120] Fresno, California.
B. July 8, 1901, at Nevada City, California.

ELLEN GREGORY SHERMAN[121] Fresno, California.
B. Mar. 29, 1905, at Nevada City, California.

CHARLES SHERMAN BERRY[122] Ear Hill, Saskatchewan, Canada.
B. April 18, 1897, at Audubon, Iowa.

VIRGIL LELAND BERRY[123] Ear Hill, Saskatchewan, Canada.
B. Oct. 4, 1901, at Audubon, Iowa.

ORVILLE SYLVANUS BERRY[124] Ear Hill, Saskatchewan, Canada.
B. Dec. 16, 1908, at Audubon, Iowa.

LOWELL EDWARD SHERMAN[125] 1327 Edgerton Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
B. Jan. 1, 1903, at Belle Plain, Iowa.

HAROLD BOODY SHERMAN[126] 1327 Edgerton Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
B. Oct. 17, 1905, at Pierre, South Dakota.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

HELEN LUCILLE TAYLOR[127] Audubon, Iowa.
B. Mar. 21, 1904, at Audubon, Iowa.

ALICE LOUISE TAYLOR[128] Audubon, Iowa.
B. Mar. 3, 1907, at Audubon, Iowa.

FRANCIS TAYLOR RUHS[129]
B. Oct. 9, 1906, at Audubon, Iowa.
D. Mar. 17, 1907, at Audubon, Iowa.

VERNON ORESTY RUHS[130] Audubon, Iowa.
B. Dec. 26, 1907, at Audubon, Iowa.

RAYMON EMERSON RUHS[131] Audubon, Iowa.
B. Oct. 25, 1909, at Audubon, Iowa.

LAURA DUDLEY[132] Dows, Iowa.
B. July ——, 1911, at Dows, Iowa.

CLARISSA EMORY[133] Rose Hill, Iowa.
B. July 3, 1909, at Des Moines, Iowa.

INDEX